



## SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION

### NONPROVISIONAL UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION OF

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## SPECIFICATION

### TITLE OF INVENTION

**BINOCUCORDER**

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

**Disclosure Document No. 545758 filed January 16, 2004.**

### STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

**Not applicable.**

### REFERENCE TO A MICROFICHE APPENDIX

**Not applicable.**

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

0001        This invention relates to a device, herein termed a "binocucorder", which comprises a digital video camera (a "camcorder") of the recently introduced type which is substantially the size of a person's hand and which, in addition to a viewfinder, typically includes a Liquid Crystal Diode ("LCD") monitor incorporated in a door that swings open laterally from one side of the camcorder's housing, the camcorder being mounted on top of a binocular having a wide angle field of view; wherein the camcorder and binocular are cooperatively related such that the binocular operated in wide-

angle mode normally serves as the target acquisition and centering means for the camcorder, as opposed to using the camcorder's viewfinder or LCD monitor for that purpose. The camcorder can thereby normally be operated in substantial telephoto mode with certainty of recording the target and without loss of a moving target, the optical superiority of the binocular being utilized to see and center on a target, particularly a distant target, and especially a nighttime target, even before it becomes visible in the viewfinder or LCD monitor of the camcorder.

0002        Camcorders used to be bulky and were (and still are) provided with a viewfinder which is an eyepiece through which the user had to peer in order to view a small video screen on which the target was electronically displayed while being recorded on a videotape cassette. Difficulty locating a target, especially a distant target, in the small screen of the viewfinder even in the daytime let alone at night, led to the addition of the significantly larger LCD monitor which activates automatically when the door in which it is incorporated is swung open. Simultaneously with this improvement, camcorders which were so equipped were caused to operate digitally and were made much smaller and lighter in weight, and they have recently been reduced in size even further such that such camcorders can now fit in the palm of one's hand. Although the LCD monitor is a significant improvement, user's continue to find that acquisition and maintenance of the centering of a target in the LCD monitor is still difficult when the camcorder is operated in

some degree of telephoto mode because the field of view is then significantly reduced. These limitations are especially noticeable when attempt is made to videotape a distant target at night. Typically, before the user can zoom the camcorder in on a target, he must first operate the camcorder in wide-angle mode in order to acquire the target and then zoom in on it once it is centered in the viewfinder or monitor. But the target, especially a moving target, is then easily lost due to the then existent narrower field of view, which requires going back to wide angle mode in order to reacquire the target. Obviously, the time taken to perform these operations reduces the time during which a moving subject can be recorded close up.

0003        Many events, especially sporting events, are best enjoyed when one has the widest field of view. Each time the camcorder is operated into telephoto mode to "pull in" a subject of particular interest, that wide field of view is reduced, with corresponding loss of sight of what may be happening outside that reduced field of view. As a result, videotaping an event reduces the camcorder operator's enjoyment of the event as a whole.

0004        The limited usefulness of the camcorder's viewfinder and even its LCD monitor becomes especially evident when the camcorder is used at night. It is frequently difficult, and sometimes impossible, for example, to identify an aircraft against a dark sky using either the viewfinder or the monitor. But such a subject is easily seen when using a binocular.

0005        The invention enhances the ease with which a subject can be acquired, whether by day or by night, and kept centered for recording by a camcorder by mounting the camcorder on a binocular that is either fixed in wide angle field of view, or, is a zoom type binocular that is adjustable to a wide angle field of view, the binocular and the camcorder being cooperatively related such that both are always sighted on the same target, whereby the binocular may thereby normally be used as the target acquisition and centering means for the camcorder. The camcorder may thereby normally be operated in some degree of telephoto mode with certainty that the target is being recorded so long as the user maintains the target centered in the field of view of the binocular. Since the target will always be easier to see using the binocular, the user will always be assured that the target is in fact centered on the line-of-sight of the camcorder and its image is being recorded even if the target is not immediately visible in the viewfinder or monitor. This cooperative relationship greatly enhances the effectiveness of the camcorder.

0006        It is further desired to provide such a device in such a compact size and light enough in weight that it can be conveniently hand-held, like a binocular when used alone. Accordingly, attainment of the results sought by the present improvement are dependent upon utilization of a camcorder that is of the smallest possible size. So-called "mini-camcorders" currently exist that are small enough to fit in the palm of one's hand. Such a combination (a "binocucorder") is conveniently hand-holdable, is as easy to carry about as is a binocular, and is as ready at all times for immediate use as is a binocular.

0007        The user may then watch an event using only the binocular portion of his binocucorder, which is set in wide angle mode, enjoying the widest possible view of the event or easily acquiring a target, especially at night, while being assured that the camcorder, which has been set in a preferred telephoto mode, is positively recording a centered target of particular interest at close range. Daytime sporting events may thereby be enjoyed without interruption with a continuous wide angle view of the event, and nighttime subjects are quickly and easily acquired with certainty of positive centering of the subject in the field of view of the camcorder. While the LCD monitor may still be used for centering the target when the camcorder is used indoors where subjects are at extreme close range, at all other times it serves only as the means of monitoring the operating mode of the camcorder, and for viewing playback. Since the opened LCD monitor door is located immediately above the eyepieces of the binocular, only a

**slight upward glance is required whenever it is desired to check the operating configuration of the camcorder, such as confirming that the camcorder is in fact recording and not in pause mode, the degree of telephoto, the condition of the battery, etc.**

**0008        The prior art is not known to disclose a miniature camcorder mounted on a binocular. The nearest prior art known appears to be a digital still photo camera incorporated in the body of a binocular between the tubular structures which house the optical elements of the binocular, and which has the capability of displaying on an included LCD monitor the last 30 seconds of what has been viewed through the binocular. A camcorder cannot be so located because said tubular structures would block opening of the LCD monitor, and also block opening of a second door which is located on the opposite side of the camcorder by means of which video cassettes are inserted into and removed from the camcorder.**

#### **BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

**0009        The object of the invention is to provide a camcorder mounted on top of a binocular that is either fixed in or is adjustable to a wide angle field of view; in such position thereon that the focus adjustment wheel and the zoom control lever, if any, of the binocular remain accessible for manual operation. Of course, the camcorder's line-of-sight will then be spaced well above the effective line-of-sight of the binocular, and therefore a subject**

**centered in the binocular's field of view will not be centered in the camcorder's field of view unless measures are taken to compensate for that separation.**

**0010        The invention provides a periscope which receives incident light on the binocular's effective line-of-sight and reflects it upwardly onto the camcorder's line-of-sight. Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide a camcorder having a housing a rearward portion of which houses the elements of the camcorder, including the LCD monitor, and a forward portion of which comprises a periscope that has its light-receiving end located centered between the objective lenses of the binocular, the periscope being proportioned narrow enough in width to fit therebetween. At any distance of the subject from the user, so long as the subject is centered in the field of view of the binocular it will necessarily be centered in the field of view of the camcorder.**

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING**

**0011        Fig. 1 is a general view in perspective of the invention showing a camcorder having a housing that has an underside portion formed for attachment of binocular elements, the housing having a forward portion forming a closed compartment containing periscope elements by means of which incident light is received by the camcorder, the periscope forward portion of the housing being shown in section to afford a view into its interior.**

**In the Fig. 1 embodiment, the periscope uses first-surface mirrors and is provided with a plain glass window through which incident light enters the periscope, and the camcorder's objective lens is conventionally located in a forward wall of the camcorder's housing.**

**0012           Fig. 2 is a perspective view similar to that of Fig. 1 but showing only the periscope section and a small portion of the camcorder section of the housing broken away from the remaining structure, the binocular not being shown at all but being understood to be identical to that shown in Fig. 1, the periscope portion being sectioned as in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the camcorder's objective lens itself being used as the window through which incident light enters the periscope, the light being then reflected off the mirrors onto the remaining optics of the camcorder which form the final image.**

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

**0013           Referring to Fig. 1, a periscope is used as the means of causing the camcorder and the binocular to sight on a common target. A camcorder housing, indicated generally as 44, has a rearward portion 45 that contains the operative elements of the camcorder, including the LCD monitor 8 and the cassette door 12. The housing 44 is formed having an underside portion 46 to which the binocular body portions 18 and 19 are pivotally secured. The rearward or camcorder portion 45 of the housing 44 has a forward wall 47 which defines the forward end of the camcorder per se. The objective lens 48**

of the camcorder 45 is conventionally mounted in the forward wall 47. The housing 44 has a forward portion 49 that extends forwardly of the camcorder's forward wall 47. The forward portion 49 together with the forward wall 47 form a dust-free compartment that is configured to define a periscope. The forward portion or periscope compartment 49 has a lower end portion 50 that is centered between the objective lenses 20 and 21 of the binocular, indicated generally as 17. The lower end portion 50 is provided with a window 51. A first first-surface mirror 52 is mounted in the lower end portion 50, and a second first-surface mirror 53 is mounted in the upper end portion 54 of the periscope compartment 49. Light processed by the camcorder arrives along the binocular's effective line-of-sight axis 55. Arrow 56 indicates the axis along which light is received centered in objective lens 20 of the binocular 17; and arrow 57 indicates the axis along which light is received in objective lens 21 of the binocular 17. The phantom line 58 indicates that the axis 55 is in the same plane as the axes 56 and 57; therefore any image centered in the field of view of the binocular 17 will necessarily be likewise centered in the field of view of the camcorder 45, and the distance of the subject will have no effect on that centering. The first first-surface mirror 52 is mounted at a 45 degree angle relative to the line-of-sight axis 55. The second first-surface mirror is mounted parallel to mirror 52. Incident light arriving along axis 55 and passing through the window 51 strikes the lower mirror 52 which reflects the light 90 degrees upwardly along the path 59 whereby the light strikes the upper mirror 53 which reflects the light another 90 degrees onto the path 60.

(the normal light-of-sight axis of the camcorder) into the objective lens 48 of the camcorder 45.

0014 Conventionally, a camcorder includes a video light and a microphone, both of which are conventionally mounted at the forward end of the camcorder's housing. Since the periscope precludes such conventional location, a video light 61 and a microphone 62 are mounted on the periscope, incorporated in a structure 63 that extends from the front of the periscope compartment 49 to the camcorder 45 section of the housing 44, the structure 63 defining a channel on its unseen side through which channel the video light and the microphone are electrically connected to the circuitry of the camcorder. Other conventional elements include the camcorder's battery 10 and viewfinder 11, and the binocular's focus adjustment wheel 23 and eyepieces one of which is seen at 22.

0015 In Fig. 2 the camcorder's objective lens 48 has replaced the plain glass window 51 of the Fig. 1 embodiment, thereby reducing light loss. After passage through the objective lens 48 (which, as shown in Fig. 2, may comprise a subassembly of lenses), received light is reflected off the mirrors 52, 53, along the paths 59, 60, respectively, into the next lens 64 which is one of the series of lenses which conventionally comprise the optical system of the camcorder and which process the received light into a final image. It is to be understood that Fig. 2 illustrates only the principle of the arrangement and not

necessarily the actual configuration of the objective lens 48. In Figs. 1 and 2, the structure indicated at 35 is a square tube that is fixed to and is dependent from the underside of the camcorder's housing. The square tube 35 is a suggested means of securing the illustrated embodiments on a tripod (not shown) having a square post (not shown) at its upper end onto which the square tube is slidably received for a jammed fit thereon. The square tube 35 is not an essential feature and is not a part of the invention as claimed.